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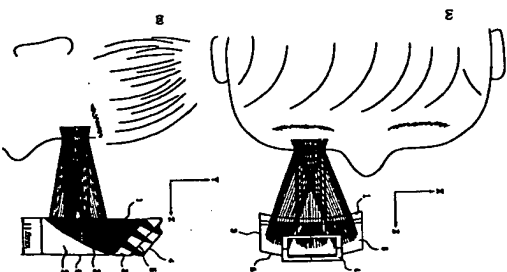
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(14) 【発明の名称】 観察光学系

(17) 【要約】

【目的】 LCD等のオリジナル画像を観察者の眼球へ導く観察光学系の小型化、薄型化を図ること。

【構成】 オリジナル画像の光を眼球へ導く観察光学系において、前記光を曲面にて眼球から離れる方向へ全反射させ、この全反射された光を反射面、特にアジマス角度の違いにより光学的/パワ-の異なる反射面で反射させ、前記曲面を透過させて眼球へ光を導くこと。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 オリジナル画像を反射光学系を介して観察者の眼球に光を導く観察光学系において、前記反射光学系中には全反射作用をする曲面を有することを特徴とする観察装置。

【請求項2】 前記曲面は、眼球直前にあることを特徴とする請求項1の観察装置。

【請求項3】 前記曲面は子線断面において負の屈折力を有することを特徴とする請求項1あるいは請求項2の観察装置。

【請求項4】 前記曲面は、アジマス角度により光学的/パワ-が異なる面であることを特徴とする請求項1の観察装置。

【請求項5】 オリジナル画像の光を眼球へ導く観察光学系において、前記光を曲面にて眼球から離れる方向へ全反射させ、全反射された光を反射面にて眼球へ反射させ、前記曲面を透過させて眼球へ光を導くことを特徴とする観察光学系。

【請求項6】 前記曲面の面頂点における視線の目の光軸と垂直な線に対する角度を $\alpha$ とすると

$|\alpha| \leq 20^\circ$

なる式を満足することを特徴とする請求項5の観察光学系。

【請求項7】 前記曲面は負の屈折力を有することを特徴とする請求項5の観察光学系。

【請求項8】 前記曲面はアジマス角度により光学的/パワ-が異なる曲面であることを特徴とする請求項5の観察光学系。

【請求項9】 前記反射面はアジマス角度により光学的/パワ-が異なる面であることを特徴とする請求項5の観察光学系。

【請求項10】 オリジナル画像の光を眼球へ導く観察光学系において、前記光を全反射させる全反射面と、アジマス角度により光学的/パワ-の異なる反射面を介して眼球へ光を導くことを特徴とする観察光学系。

【請求項11】 前記全反射面の面頂点における視線の目の光軸と垂直な線に対する角度を $\alpha$ とすると

$|\alpha| \leq 20^\circ$

なる式を満足することを特徴とする請求項10の観察光学系。

【請求項12】 前記全反射面は子線断面において負の屈折力を有することを特徴とする請求項10の観察光学系。

【請求項13】 前記反射面はアジマス角度により光学的/パワ-が異なる面であることを特徴とする請求項10の観察光学系。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】 本発明は、観察光学系に関し、特にヘッドマウントディスプレイやメガネ型ディスプレイと

称せられる装置に好適な光学系に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 従来より、CRTやLCDを観察者の頭部近傍に配置し、CRT及びLCDが形成する像を観察できるようにした表示装置の提案がいくつかなされている。例えばUSP4081209号、USP4969724号、特開昭58-78116号公報、特開平2-297516号公報、特開平3-101709号公報がある。

【0003】 特開平3-101709号公報では近画像を再結像させる装置がア-フの比較的大きな観察装置を開示している。しかしながら再結像させるための光学レンズを用いているためにかたりの大型化が余儀なくされている。

【0004】 一方、USP4081209号、USP4969724号、特開昭58-78116号公報、特開平2-297516号公報では見易さの点では若干劣るが小型化を図る上で有利な像を観察するタイプの観察装置を開示している。

【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする問題点】 後者のタイプの観察装置では、従来に実像タイプに比べ小型化を図れるとはいえまだまだ十分とはいえなかった。先の先行技術の中で比較的小型化を図っている例として特開昭58-78116号公報があげられるがやはり目の光軸方向の厚みが厚くなっていた。又、観察される像に光学歪み、非点収差、コマ収差等の発生することが記載されている。

【0006】 本発明はかかる点に鑑みて小型、且つ薄型の観察光学系を提供することを目的とする。

【0007】 又、収束発生の少ない観察光学系の提供を目的とする。

【0008】 そしてかかる目的のもとで、本発明の特徴とするところは、オリジナル画像を反射光学系を介して観察者の眼球に光を導く観察光学系において、前記反射光学系中には全反射作用をする曲面を有すること、あるいは、オリジナル画像の光を眼球へ導く観察光学系において、前記光を曲面にて眼球から離れる方向へ全反射させ、全反射された光を反射面にて眼球へ反射させ、前記曲面を透過させて眼球へ光を導くようにしていること、オリジナル画像の光を眼球へ導く観察光学系において、前記光を全反射させる全反射面と、アジマス角度により光学的/パワ-の異なる反射面を介して眼球へ光を導くことを特徴としている。

【0009】 他の特徴的な事項は以下に示す実施例に開示されている。

【0010】

【実施例】 まず図6をもとにして、本発明の基本となる表示光学系を説明する。4は、オリジナル画像となる文字や絵等の映像表示がなされる表示手段で、例えば公知の液晶(LCD)で構成される。3aは表示手段1から

の光を観察者の目へ導光させるための第1の光学部材、3bは第2の光学部材である。表示手段4からの光はまず第1の光学部材3aへ入射し、次に第1の光学部材の目側の全反射面1にて全反射され、ミラーで構成される観察者凹面を向けた凹面ミラー2にて反射され、先の全反射面2aを透過して目へ導かれるようになっている。

【0011】この様子を図1に示す。図1(A)は頭部、(B)は胴部からみた光路図を各々示す。

【0012】このように観察者は表示手段4の映像が外の風景にスーパーインポーズされて確認することが可能となる。本実施例ではスーパーインポーズ装置として示しているが単なる映像表示のみを兼ねる装置としてもよい。尚この時凹面ミラーは鏡となる。

【0013】本実施例では後述の実施例を含めてわかる構成の下で光学系の厚さが10mm～15mm程度で極めて薄く、小形の表示装置を達成している。又、視野画角が水平方向で±16.8°、縦方向で±11.4°程度と広角視野を達成している。

【0014】そしてこのような小型化、そして広角化を図り、良好に光学性能を図れたことの要因として本実施例では観察者の面を全反射面として透過面として利用したこと、又凹面ミラー2bを目の光軸に対してかなり傾かせたことがあげられるが、これに加えて後述の数箇実施例で示す如く全反射面を曲面、特にアジマス角度により光学的パワの異なる曲面としたこと、あるいはこの凹面ミラー2にアジマス角度により光学的パワーを与えたこと、この各々の要素が大きく寄与している。

【0015】特に凹面ミラー2にアジマス角度により光学的パワーを与えたことで、凹面ミラー自体が傾いていることにより発生する偏心収差を十分に取り除くようにすることが可能とした。又、全反射面も同様に曲面を与えることで凹面ミラーで発生する収差を補正するようになっている。

【0016】さて今後光の折り畳み方向を母線方向、そしてこれと直交する方向を子線方向と呼ぶことにする。本実施例においては子線方向の画角を広くとるようにしているが、凹面ミラーが比較的強い正の屈折力を持っており収差が発生することになるがこの正のパワーにより発生する収差を、全反射面の子線断面において逆に負の光学的パワーを与えてこれを補正するようにしている。特に子線断面からみると、表示要素側、あるいは観察者の目側から光路をとると、順に負の屈折力、正の屈折力(凹面ミラー)、負の屈折力と各々がその作用を果すこととなるので、対象型の屈折力配面となり諸収差を除去しやすいパワー配面を採用している。

【0017】そして目の光軸方向に対する厚さを短縮させるには、光学系3を立てるように各要素を配置することと望ましく、具体的に図7を参照すると、全反射面1の凹面点における接線の、目の光軸と垂直な線に対する

る角(チルト角)を $\alpha$ とすると

$$|\alpha| \leq 20^\circ$$

を満たすこと、この範囲を越えることにより光軸方向の厚さが厚くなり大型化してしまうことになる。又、風景に対して映像をスーパーインポーズする場合には光学部材の傾きが大きくなり風景自体に歪みを与えてくるので好ましくない。

【0018】そしてより好ましくは

$$-15^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 5^\circ$$

を満たすこと、下限をこえると眼球の光軸と平行な方向で導くことができず、歪みが大きくなる。上限をこえると眼球の光軸と平行な方向の厚さが厚くなり、アジマス全体重量が重くなり、好ましくない。

【0019】尚、本実施例では全反射面が眼球側に凹面を向けていることから、外側の光入射面6もこれと実質同形状の曲面を与えて、風景が歪まないようにしている。

【0020】さて、次に凹面ミラー2は目の光軸に対してかなり傾斜しており、この面での偏心収差が発生することになる。しかしながらこの偏心収差を取り除くべく全反射面し、そして凹面ミラー2を前述した通りアジマス角度により曲率が異なる面(トーリック面、あるいはアサモフツツ面)を採用してこれらの偏心収差を良好に抑えるように工夫している。そして望ましくはこれらの面に非球面(トーリック非球面、あるいはアサモフツツ非球面)を採用し極めて良好な光学性能を得ている。

【0021】光軸の折り畳み方向を母線方向(下方)、これと垂直な方向を子線方向(×方向)とした時に、アジマス角度の違いにより光学的パワーを異ならしめるように各面を規定するようにしているが、全系としてみた時各方向に対する近軸での焦点距離がほとんど一定、即ち母線方向断面、そして子線方向断面における各全系における近軸焦点距離を $f_m$ 、 $f_s$ とした時に

$$0.9 < |f_m/f_s| < 1.1$$

を満足することが望ましい。

【0022】又、全反射面(あるいは透過面)または凹面ミラーは前述した通りアジマス角度の違いにより光学的パワーが異なるように規定して偏心収差を抑制するようになっているが、各面の母線方向断面、そして子線方向断面における近軸曲率半径を各々 $r_m$ 、 $r_s$ とした時に

$$|r_m| < |r_s|$$

を満たすようにすること、

【0023】本実施例では母線方向が折り畳み方向で、小型を図るためにこの方向に凹面ミラー2が大きいチルト(偏心)しているの、この母線方向に対して偏心収差が子線方向に比べて多く発生する。これに対して母線方向断面における光学的パワーを子線方向の断面におけるパワーより長く、即ち母線方向の近軸曲率半径を条件式に示す通り長くし、母線方向の偏心収差の発生を抑えるようにしている。

【0024】そして望ましくはこれらの曲率の関係を

$$|r_m/r_s| < 0.85$$

を満たすように規定することが好ましい。この範囲を越えると偏心収差の発生が目立つて大きくなってしまふ。

【0025】尚、後で示す数箇実施例2～4のように入射面5にアジマス角度の違いにより光学的パワーが異なる面を形成した時には先の条件式とは逆に

$$|r_m| > |r_s|$$

なる条件式を満たすことで偏心収差の発生を抑えることが可能となる。

【0026】そして更に収差を良好に補正するためには全反射面(あるいは透過面)1、そして凹面ミラー2の各々の子線方向断面における近軸曲率半径を $r_{m1}$ 、 $r_{m2}$ とした時、

$$-2.0 < 2f_s/r_{m1} < -0.1 \dots (a)$$

$$-2.5 < 2f_s/r_{m2} < -0.5 \dots (b)$$

なる条件の範囲で規定すること、

【0027】式(a)の下限を越えると子線方向の全反射面の曲率(負のパワー)が大きくなり、デラストーション補正が困難となる。式(b)の下限を越えると子線方向の凹面ミラーの曲率(正のパワー)が大きくなり非点収差補正が困難となる。一方、式(a)の上限を越えると子線方向の全反射面の曲率が正のパワーを持つ方向になるの、全反射面を越えると子線方向の凹面ミラーの正パワーが弱くなる方向で眼球の光軸と平行な方向の厚さが厚くなり大型化してしまい好ましくない。

【0028】又更に、母線方向の全系焦点距離を $f_m$ 、全反射面の曲率半径を $r_{m1}$ 、凹面ミラーの曲率半径を $r_{m2}$ とした時

$$-1.0 < 2f_m/r_{m1} < 0 \dots (c)$$

$$-2.5 < 2f_m/r_{m2} < -0.2 \dots (d)$$

を満たすように規定すること、

【0029】式(c)の下限を越えると母線方向の全反射面の負のパワーが強くなり、偏心デラストーションの補正がむずかしくなる。式(d)の下限を越えると母線方向の凹面ミラーの凸パワーが強くなり、偏心非点収差の発生が大きくなる。式(c)の上限を越えると母線方向の全反射面とからむもの、これを越えると全反射条件を満たすことが困難となる。式(d)は、母子線方向凹面ミラーのパワーに關するもので、上限を越えるとパワーが弱くなるので、母線方向に全長が歪み大型化する傾向となる。

【0030】以上の説明は全反射面(あるいは透過面)1、そして凹面ミラー2を曲率を中心に説明したが、本実施例では凹面ミラー2は、眼球の光軸より母線方向(×方向)でオリジナル画像側(+)へ平行偏心している(図7)。このオリジナル画像側(+)へ平行偏心デラストーションをも小さく抑えている。

【0031】該平行偏心のシフト量(眼球の光軸から、凹面ミラーの凹面点までの母線方向での距離)をEとすると(図7参照)

凹面ミラーの凹面点までの母線方向での距離)をEとすると(図7参照)

$$E \geq 2.5 \text{ mm}$$

を満たすように平行偏心させることで、偏心デラストーションを抑制することが可能となる。尚、後述する実施例では、この偏心量Eの値が5.2mmとなっているが、他の実施例のようにこの量を大きくすることでより良好に収差補正を行うことが可能となりより望ましくはE≧3mmとすること、

【0032】次に入射面5に着目して説明すると、図7に示す通り母線方向での表示手段であるオリジナル画像面と入射面の角度 $\beta$ を

$$5^\circ \leq \beta \leq 30^\circ$$

を満たすように規定すること、下限を下回ると入射平面とオリジナル画像面が平行に近くなるので、眼球の光軸と平行な方向でオリジナル画像が厚くなり好ましくない。逆に上限を越えるとオリジナル画像が、眼球の光軸と平行な方向に対し垂直となる。

【0033】本実施例においては、オリジナル画像を照明するのに不図示であるが、バックライトまたはダイナミック自然光照明を使うことを想定している。ここでオリジナル画像が、前述したように該光軸に対し垂直になる、ダイナミックな自然光照明を考えた際、どうしても自然光が効率よく得られにくくなって、反射光学系によって得られる映像の輝度が弱くなってしまふ。従って本実施例では自然光の強い昼などは自然光照明として、自然光のない夜などはバックライト照明と外の明るさを検知して、自然光照明及びバックライト照明を選択的に使用している。

【0034】ところで、オリジナル画像が形成される表示手段4には液晶表示素子(LCD)を使用することにより装置全体の小型を図っているが、この時オリジナル画像の画面中心の光軸とオリジナル画像を射出する射出光の主光軸(眼球を射りとした時の絞り中心光斑)のなす角を $\gamma$ (図7参照)は

$$|\gamma| \leq 10^\circ$$

を満たすこと、これはオリジナル画像を液晶ディスプレイを使用する時に必要な条件である。一般的に液晶は見える視野角度が狭いため液晶に斜めに入射し、射出するよう光は折れ曲がってしまう。そこで液晶面に対し光をできるだけ垂直に入射、射出させなければ明るい映像は得られない。そこでこの条件式を満たすことと十分な明るさが確保されるようになる。

【0035】さて、図2、図3、図4、図5は各々以下に示す数箇実施例1、2、3、4の光学断面図を示している。図2では凹面ミラーと全反射面ともにトーリック非球面を用いている。図3は凹面ミラー、全反射面、光入射面全てにアサモフツツ非球面を使用している。図4、図5でも全ての面にアサモフツツ非球面を使用している。

1  
【0036】尚、図3～図5に示す数値実施例2～4ではより良好な収差補正を達成するために入射面5にも曲率を持たせている。  
【0037】又、本実施例において光学部材として全てアクリルを用いているが、ガラス材を用いてよいことは言うまでもない。

$$z = \frac{y^2/r_4}{1 + \sqrt{1 - (1 + k_4)(y/r_4)^2}} + A_y y^2 + B_y y^4 + C_y y^6 + D_y y^8$$

(iは面の番号)

※ [外2]

AALの定義式は、

$$z = \frac{y^2/r_2 + x^2/r_2}{1 + \sqrt{1 - (1 + k_2)(y/r_2)^2 - (1 + k_2)(x/r_2)^2}}$$

※

$$\begin{aligned} & + A_R ((1 + A_R) y^2 + (1 - A_R) x^2)^2 + B_R ((1 + B_R) y^4 + (1 - B_R) x^4)^2 \\ & + C_R ((1 + C_R) y^6 + (1 - C_R) x^6) + D_R ((1 + D_R) y^8 + (1 - D_R) x^8)^2 \end{aligned}$$

(iは面の番号)

10 したが、この面を回転対称型球面あるいは非球面で構成することも可能である。

【0044】

【外3】

である。  
【0042】各A<sub>i</sub>、B<sub>i</sub>…は各々非球面係数である。  
【0043】尚、以下に示す実施例では、少なくとも全反射面にプリズム角度によって屈折力が異なる面を採用

## 実施例1

i=1  
r<sub>i1</sub> (mm) r<sub>i2</sub> (mm) y, z  
(母線曲率半径) (子線曲率半径) (面頂点座標) (母線方向チルト角度°)

i=1	∞	(0, 0)	0
2	-548.019	-74.077	(-0.05, 19.80) TAL 0
3	-57.595	-40.526	(5.10, 29.14) TAL -22
4	-548.019	-74.077	(-0.05, 19.80) TAL 0
5	∞	(18.58, 28.07)	68.90
6	∞	(21.38, 29.15)	51.17

(TAL2.4) k<sub>1</sub>, k<sub>2</sub> A<sub>1</sub>, A<sub>2</sub> B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub> C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub> D<sub>1</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>  
613.869 -0.473E-5 0.326E-7 -0.940E-10 0.991E-13

(TAL3) k<sub>3</sub> A<sub>3</sub> B<sub>3</sub> C<sub>3</sub> D<sub>3</sub>  
-1.360 0.345E-5 -0.301E-7 0.944E-10 -0.113E-12

(プリズムd線屈折率) 1.49171 (母線焦点距離) f<sub>1</sub>, 21.07mm  
(プリズムd線プリズム角) 57.4 (子線焦点距離) f<sub>2</sub>, 21.86mm

(数値7-9)

$$\alpha = -1.8^\circ$$

$$\beta = 5.2\text{mm}$$

$$|f_1/f_2| = 0.96$$

$$\gamma = 1.36$$

$$|r_1/r_2| = 0.7$$

$$\beta = 17.7$$

$$2f_1/r_2 = -0.59$$

$$2f_1/r_2 = -1.08$$

$$2f_1/r_2 = -0.08$$

$$2f_1/r_2 = 0.73$$

【0045】

40 【外4】

## 実施例2

11

(7)

12

$r_1$  (mm)  $r_2$  (mm)  $y, z$  (母線曲率半径) (子線曲率半径) (面頂点座標) (母線方向チルト角度°)

$i=1$	$\infty$	(0,0)	0		
2	-2158.074	-32.224	(0.60, 19.83)	AAL	-10.55
3	-63.157	-32.870	(34.76, 30.90)	AAL	15.81
4	-2158.074	-32.224	(0.60, 19.83)	AAL	-10.55
5	72.108	1049.744	(14.82, 29.00)	AAL	53.74
6	$\infty$	(17.03, 30.62)			42.91

(AAL2,4)	$K_{x1}$	$K_{x2}$	$AR_{x1}$	$BR_{x1}$	$CR_{x1}$	$DR_{x1}$
	-13763.5	-3.886	-0.170E-4	0.401E-7	-0.154E-9	0.223E-12
			$AP_{x1}$	$BP_{x1}$	$CP_{x1}$	$DP_{x1}$
			-0.245	0.416E-1	0.870E-1	0.203E-1

(AAL3)	$K_a$	$K_b$	$AR_a$	$BR_a$	$CR_a$	$DR_a$
	1.238	0.279	-0.317E-5	0.248E-8	-0.179E-11	0.608E-15
			$AP_a$	$BP_a$	$CP_a$	$DP_a$
			0.249	0.327E-2	-0.192E-1	0.181E-1

(AAL5)	$K_a$	$K_b$	$AR_a$	$BR_a$	$CR_a$	$DR_a$
	6.265	-1.33E-8	-0.114E-4	-0.402E-8	0.113E-8	-0.411E-10
			$AP_a$	$BP_a$	$CP_a$	$DP_a$
			0.273E1	0.155E1	0.160E1	-0.644

(ツリズ△d換相折率) 1.49171 (母線焦点距離)  $f_s = 23.20\text{mm}$   
(ツリズ△d換相折率) 57.4 (子線焦点距離)  $f_t = 24.09\text{mm}$

(数値データ)

$$\alpha = -10.5^\circ \quad 2f_s/r_s = -1.5 \quad 2f_t/r_t = -0.73$$

$$|f_s/f_t| = 0.96 \quad 2f_s/r_s = -1.47 \quad B = 34.1\text{mm}$$

$$r_t/r_s = 0.52 \quad 2f_t/r_t = -0.02 \quad \gamma = 0.23^\circ$$

$$\beta = 10.8^\circ$$

[0046]

40 [例5]

## 実施例3

13

(8)

14

$r_1$  (mm)  $r_2$  (mm)  $y, z$  (母線曲率半径) (子線曲率半径) (面頂点座標) (母線方向チルト角度°)

$i=1$	$\infty$	(0,0)	0
2	-3945.723	-49.792 (3.665, 20.415)	AAL 0.04
3	-67.136	-38.803 (36.403, 32.01)	AAL 14.60
4	-3945.723	-49.792 (3.665, 20.415)	AAL 0.04
5	123.302	843.030 (19.610, 28.357)	AAL 61.72
6	$\infty$	(22.402, 29.859)	52.54

(AAL2,4)	$K_{x1}$	$K_{x2}$	$AR_{x1}$	$BR_{x1}$	$CR_{x1}$	$DR_{x1}$
	7202.73	-7.709	-0.142E-7	0.379E-7	-0.154E-9	0.198E-12
			$AP_{x1}$	$BP_{x1}$	$CP_{x1}$	$DP_{x1}$
			-0.183	0.710E-1	0.514E-1	0.201E-1

(AAL3)	$K_a$	$K_b$	$AR_a$	$BR_a$	$CR_a$	$DR_a$
	1.066	0.183	-0.222E-5	0.321E-8	-0.188E-11	0.461E-15
			$AP_a$	$BP_a$	$CP_a$	$DP_a$
			0.390	0.588E-1	-0.185E-1	-0.222E-1

(AAL5)	$K_a$	$K_b$	$AR_a$	$BR_a$	$CR_a$	$DR_a$
	-85.544	-918E2	-0.913E-6	-0.204E-9	0.117E-13	-0.227E-10
			$AP_a$	$BP_a$	$CP_a$	$DP_a$
			0.989E1	0.128E1	0.128E2	-0.852E-1

(ツリズ△d換相折率) 1.49171 (母線焦点距離)  $f_s = 23.71\text{mm}$   
(ツリズ△d換相折率) 57.4 (子線焦点距離)  $f_t = 23.70\text{mm}$

(数値データ)

$$\alpha = 0.05^\circ \quad 2f_s/r_s = -0.95 \quad 2f_t/r_t = -0.71$$

$$|f_s/f_t| = 1.0 \quad 2f_s/r_s = -1.22 \quad B = 25.6\text{mm}$$

$$|r_t/r_s| = 0.58 \quad 2f_t/r_t = -0.01 \quad \gamma = 1.97^\circ$$

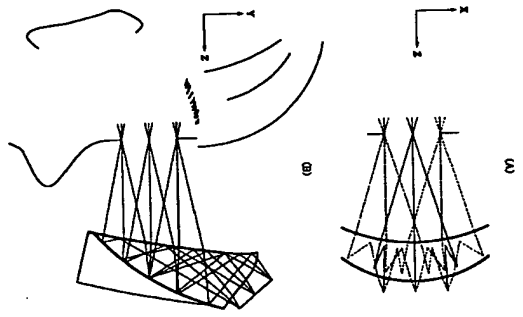
$$\beta = 15.5^\circ$$

[0047]

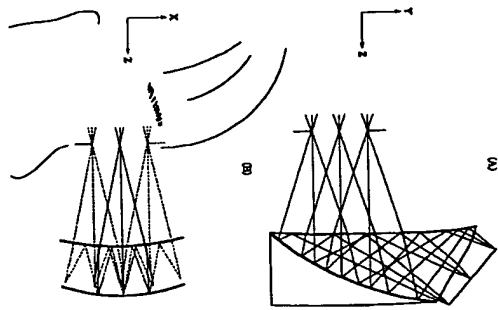
40 [例6]



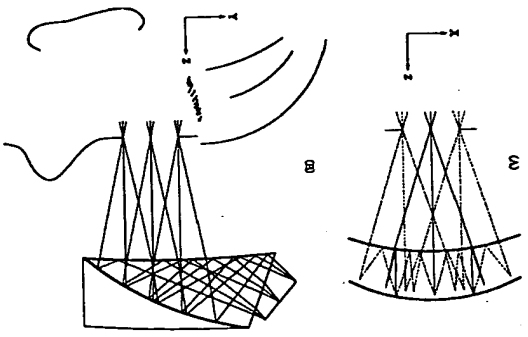
【図3】



【図4】



【図5】



**A Translation of Substantially the Whole of  
Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. H7-333551  
(Laid-Open on December 22, 1995)**

**5 [Title of the Invention]**

Observation Optical System

**[Abstract]**

**[Object]**

10       To provide a compact and thin observation optical system that directs an original image displayed on an LCD or the like to an observer's eye.

**[Features]**

15       An observation optical system that directs light from an original image to an observer's eyeball in which the light is totally reflected from a curved surface in the direction more distant from an observer's eyeball, then the totally reflected light is reflected from a reflecting surface, especially a reflecting surface exhibiting various optical power in accordance with the difference in the azimuth angles, and then the light is directed to the observer's eyeball upon being transmitted through the curved surface.

**20 [Claims]**

**[Claim 1]**     An observation apparatus in which an observation optical system directs an original image to an observer's eyeball through a reflecting optical system,

wherein the reflecting optical system includes a curved surface that achieves total reflection.

25 **[Claim 2]**     An observation apparatus as claimed in claim 1,

wherein the curved surface is disposed in right front of the observer's eyeball.

**[Claim 3]**     An observation apparatus as claimed in claims 1 or 2,

wherein the curved surface has negative refractive power at a sub-line section thereof.

**[Claim 4]**     An observation apparatus as claimed in claim 1,

30       wherein the curved surface exhibits various optical power in accordance with an azimuth angle.

**[Claim 5]**     An observation optical system that directs light from an original image to an

observer's eyeball,

wherein the light is totally reflected from a curved surface in the direction more distant from an observer's eyeball, then the totally reflected light is reflected from a reflecting surface, and then the light is directed to the eyeball upon being transmitted through the curved surface.

- 5 **[Claim 6]** An observation optical system as claimed in claim 5,  
wherein the following condition is fulfilled:

$$|\alpha| \leq 20^\circ$$

- 10 where an angle formed between a tangent of a vertex of the curved surface and a line perpendicular to an optical axis of the eye is expressed as  $\alpha$ .

**[Claim 7]** An observation optical system as claimed in claim 5,  
wherein the curved surface has negative refractive power.

- [Claim 8]** An observation optical system as claimed in claim 5,  
15 wherein the curved surface exhibits various optical power in accordance with an azimuth angle.

**[Claim 9]** An observation optical system as claimed in claim 5,  
wherein the reflecting surface exhibits various optical power in accordance with an azimuth angle.

- 20 **[Claim 10]** An observation optical system that directs light from an original image to an observer's eyeball,

wherein the light is directed to the observer's eyeball through a total-reflection surface that achieves total reflection and a curved surface that exhibits various optical power in accordance with an azimuth angle.

- 25 **[Claim 11]** An observation optical system as claimed in claim 10,  
wherein the following condition is fulfilled:

$$|\alpha| \leq 20^\circ$$

- 30 where an angle formed between a tangent of a vertex of the total-reflection surface and a line perpendicular to an optical axis of the eye is expressed as  $\alpha$ .



**[Claim 12]** An observation optical system as claimed in claim 10,  
wherein the total-reflection surface has negative refractive power at a sub-line section thereof.

**[Claim 13]** An observation optical system as claimed in claim 10,  
5 wherein the reflecting surface exhibits various optical power in accordance with an azimuth angle.

**[Detailed Description of the Invention]**

[0001]

10 **[Field of the Invention]**

The present invention relates to an observation optical system, and more particularly to an observation optical system suitable for use in a head-up display and a glasses-type display.

[0002]

15 **[Prior Art]**

Conventionally, several displays in which a CRT or an LCD is arranged near the head of an observer for enabling the observer to observe the image formed on the CRT or the LCD have been proposed. For example, United States Patent Nos. 4081209 and 4969724, Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application Nos. S58-78116, H2-297516, and H3-101709  
20 disclose such displays.

[0003]

Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application No. H3-101709 discloses a real-image type observation optical system which re-forms an original image in a manner relatively easy to observe. However, because it uses an optical lens element for re-forming an image, it can  
25 not help becoming unduly large.

[0004]

On the other hand, United States Patent Nos. 4081209 and 4969724, Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application Nos. S58-78116, and H2-297516 disclose observation apparatuses for observing virtual images. In terms of easiness of observation, they are somewhat inferior  
30 to the one mentioned above but are more advantageous in miniaturizing them.

[0005]

**[Problems to be Solved by the Invention]**

Compare with the real-image type observation apparatus, it is true that the latter type of observation system can be more miniaturized; however, it is yet unsatisfactory. Among the prior arts mentioned above, for example, Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application No. S58-  
5 78116 disclosed a relatively compact display; however, the display is still thick in the direction of the optical axis of the eye. Furthermore, it discloses that optical distortion, astigmatism, and coma aberrations occur in the observed image.

[0006]

The object of the present invention is to provide a compact and thin observation  
10 optical system.

[0007]

Another object of the present invention is to provide an observation optical system which minimizes aberrations.

[0008]

15 To achieve the above object, according to one aspect of the present invention, an observation optical system directs an original image to an observer's eyeball through a reflecting optical system, wherein the reflecting optical system includes a curved surface that achieves total reflection. According to another aspect of the present invention, an observation optical system that directs light from an original image to an observer's eyeball,  
20 wherein the light is totally reflected from a curved surface in the direction more distant from an observer's eyeball, then the totally reflected light is reflected from a reflecting surface, and the light is directed to the observer's eyeball upon being transmitted through the curved surface. According to still another aspect of the present invention, an observation optical system that directs light from an original image to an observer's eyeball, wherein the light is  
25 directed to the eyeball through a total-reflection surface that totally reflects the light and a curved surface that exhibits various optical power in accordance with an azimuth angle.

[0009]

The other distinctive character will be disclosed in the examples mentioned below.

[0010]

30 **[Example]**

First of all, the basic display optical system embodying the present invention will be

explained with reference to Fig. 6. Reference numeral 4 represents a display means for displaying an image of a letter, a picture, or the like as an original image which is composed of, for example, a widely known liquid crystal display (LCD). Reference numeral 3a represents a first optical member for directing light from the display means 4 to an observer's eye, and 3b represents a second optical member. The light emitted from the display means 4 first enters the first optical member 3a, then is totally reflected from a total-reflection surface 1 disposed on the eye side of the first optical member, then is reflected from a concave half mirror 2 formed as a half mirror concave to the observer, and then is directed to the observer's eye upon being transmitted through the total-reflection surface 2a.

10 [0011]

This is shown in Figs. 1(A) and 1(B). Fig. 1(A) shows an optical path seen from the head, and Fig. 1(B) shows an optical path seen from the temporal region.

[0012]

As shown in the figures, the observer can observe the image displayed on the display means 4 while superimposing it on the outside view. In this example, the display is used as a superimposing-type display; however, it is also possible to use this display for observing only the displayed image. In this case, a mirror is used instead of the concave mirror.

[0013]

Including the examples described latter, this example of the present invention is so constructed as to realize an extremely thin and compact display apparatus having the thickness around from 10 mm to 15 mm. Also a wide field of view is realized with the angles of view around  $\pm 16.8^\circ$  in the horizontal direction and around  $\pm 11.4^\circ$  in the vertical direction.

[0014]

25 The factors of realizing such a compact apparatus which provides a wide field of view and favorable optical performance are as follows: in this example, the observer's side surface is used as a total-reflection surface and transmitting surface, and the concave mirror 2b is considerably decentered relative to the optical axis of the eye. In addition to them, as will be described in the examples, the following factors also greatly contribute to realize such a  
30 apparatus; the total-reflection surface is formed as a curved surface, especially a curved surface exhibiting various optical power in accordance with the difference in the azimuth

angles, or optical power is given to the concave mirror 2 in accordance with the azimuth angle.

[0015]

Especially, by giving optical power to the concave mirror 2 in accordance with the azimuth angle, it is possible to sufficiently cancel decentering aberrations occurring thereon caused by the fact that the concave mirror itself is decentered. The total-reflection surface also corrects aberrations occurring on the concave mirror by being formed as a curved surface.

[0016]

Hereinafter, the direction to which the light has its travel path turned is expressed as a main-line direction, and the direction perpendicular to the main-line direction is expressed as a sub-line direction. In this example, a wide angle of view is secured in the sub-line direction. Here, the concave mirror has relatively strong positive refractive power which causes aberrations; however, the aberrations caused by this positive power are corrected by giving negative optical power at the sub-line section of the total-reflection surface. Seen from the sub-line section, when the optical path is traced from the display device side or the observer's eye side, the individual surfaces respectively have negative refractive power, positive refractive power (concave mirror), and negative refractive power, which form a symmetric type distribution of refractive power. In other words, this is a distribution pattern of power by which aberrations are easily canceled.

[0017]

To make the optical system thinner in the direction along the optical axis of the eye, it is desirable that the individual elements are so designed that the optical system 3 is vertically arranged. To be more precise, with reference to Fig. 7, when the angle of a tangent to the total-reflection surface at the vertex thereof relative to a line perpendicular to the optical axis of the eye is expressed as  $\alpha$  (tilt angle), it is desirable that the following condition be fulfilled.

25

$$|\alpha| \leq 20^\circ$$

If it transgresses this range, the thickness thereof in the direction along the optical axis of the eye becomes thicker, and therefore the optical system becomes larger. Furthermore, when an image is observed while being superimposed on the outside view, if it transgresses this range, the inclination of the optical member becomes unduly large and this gives

distortion to the outside view, and therefore it is not desirable.

[0018]

It is more desirable that the following condition be fulfilled.

5 
$$-15^{\circ} \leq \alpha \leq 5^{\circ}$$

If the lower limit thereof is transgressed, although it is possible to make the optical system thinner in the direction parallel to the optical axis of the eye, distortion thereof becomes more severe. If it transgresses the upper limit thereof, the optical system becomes  
10 thicker in the direction parallel to the optical axis of the eye, this makes the prism as a whole heavy, and therefore it is not desirable.

[0019]

Note that, in this example, the total-reflection surface is concave to the observer's eye side, and therefore an out side of incident surface 6 is formed as a curved surface having a  
15 shape identical to that of the total-reflection surface so as to prevent the outside view from suffering from distortion.

[0020]

The concave mirror 2 is considerably decentered relative to the optical axis of the eye, and therefore decentering aberrations occur thereon. The total-reflection surface achieves  
20 total reflection in a manner so as to correct the decentering aberrations, and the concave mirror 2 is formed as a surface exhibits various curvatures in accordance with the azimuth angle (i.e. a toric surface or an anamorphic surface) as previously described so that the decentering aberrations are adequately corrected. And, desirably, these surfaces are formed as an aspheric surface (i.e. a toric aspheric surface or a anamorphic aspheric surface) for  
25 achieving extremely favorable optical performance.

[0021]

If the direction to which the light has its travel path turned is expressed as a main-line direction (y direction), and the direction perpendicular to the main-line direction is expressed as a sub-line direction (x direction), the individual surfaces are so designed as to exhibit  
30 various optical power in accordance with the azimuth angle. However, when seen the optical system as a whole, it is desirable that the paraxial focal distances relative to each

direction are substantially fixed, in other words, if the paraxial focal distances at the main-line section and at the sub-line section in the entire optical system are expressed as  $f_y$  and  $f_x$ , respectively, it is desirable that the following condition be fulfilled.

$$0.9 < |f_y / f_x| < 1.1$$

[0022]

The total-reflection surface (or transmitting surface) or the concave mirror is so designed as to exhibit various optical power in accordance with the azimuth angle, as described above. Here, it is preferable that the following condition be fulfilled when the paraxial radii of curvature of the individual surfaces at the main-line section and at the sub-line section are expressed as  $r_y$  and  $r_x$ , respectively.

$$|r_x| < |r_y|$$

[0023]

In this example, since the main-line direction is taken along the direction to which light is turned and the concave mirror 2 is considerably tilted (decentered) toward this direction for miniaturizing the optical system, greater amount of decentering aberrations occur in the main-line direction than the sub-line direction. To cope with this problem, the optical power at the main-line section is made to be weaker than the sub-line section, in other words, it is so designed that the paraxial radius of curvature in the main-line direction becomes longer than the sub-line direction, as defined by the above condition, for minimizing the amount of decentering aberrations in the main-line direction.

[0024]

It is more preferable that the following condition be fulfilled.

$$|r_x / r_y| < 0.85$$

If this range is transgressed, the amount of decentering aberrations becomes remarkably large.

[0025]

On the contrary, as in Examples 2 to 4 described latter, if an incident surface 5 is formed as a surface exhibiting various optical power in accordance with the azimuth angle, it is possible to minimize the amount of decentering aberrations by fulfilling the following condition.

$$|r_x| > |r_y|$$

[0026]

10 In order to further correct the aberrations, if the paraxial radius of curvature at the sub-line section of the total-reflection surface (or transmitting surface) 1 and the concave mirror 2 are expressed as  $r_{x2}$  and  $r_{x3}$ , respectively, it is desirable that the following conditions be fulfilled.

$$15 \quad -2.0 < 2f_x / r_{x2} < -0.1 \quad (a)$$

$$-2.5 < 2f_x / r_{x3} < -0.5 \quad (b)$$

[0027]

If the lower limit of condition (a) is transgressed, curvature (negative power) in the sub-line direction of the total-reflection becomes unduly strong, and this makes it difficult to correct distortion. If the lower limit of condition (b) is transgressed, curvature (positive power) in the sub-line direction of the concave mirror becomes unduly strong, and this makes it difficult to correct astigmatism. On the other hand, if the upper limit of condition (a) is transgressed, the curvature in the sub-line direction of the total-reflection surface turns to the direction in which it will have positive optical power, and this makes it difficult to fulfill the condition for total reflection. If the upper limit of the condition (b) is transgressed, positive optical power of the concave mirror 2 is weakened in the sub-line direction, then this makes the optical system thicker in the direction parallel to the optical axis of the eye, and, as a result, the optical system becomes undesirably large.

30 [0028]

It is more desirable that the following conditions be fulfilled if the focal distance of

the entire optical system in the main-line direction is expressed as  $f_y$ , the radius of curvature of the total-reflection surface is expressed as  $r_{y2}$ , and the radius of curvature of the concave mirror 2 is expressed as  $r_{y3}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} 5 \quad & -1.0 < 2f_y / r_{y2} < 0 & (c) \\ & -2.5 < 2f_y / r_{y3} < -0.2 & (d) \end{aligned}$$

[0029]

If the lower limit of condition (c) is transgressed, negative power in the main-line direction of the total-reflection surface becomes strong, and this makes it difficult to correct decentering distortion. If the lower limit of condition (d) is transgressed, convex power in the main-line direction of the concave mirror becomes strong, and larger amount of decentering astigmatism occur. If the upper limit of condition (c) is transgressed, since it defined the condition for total reflection, it is difficult to fulfill the condition for total reflection. Condition (d) defines power in the main-line direction of the concave mirror, and if the upper limit thereof is transgressed, its power is weakened. Therefore, the entire length becomes longer in the main-line direction, and the optical system becomes larger.

[0030]

The total-reflection surface (or transmitting surface) 1 and the concave mirror 2 are explained above with emphasizing the curvatures. In this example, the concave mirror 2 is decentered in the direction parallel to the original image side (+) at the main-line side (y direction) from the optical axis of the eye (Fig. 7)(hereinafter, it is referred to as parallel decentering). By doing so, it is possible to minimize decentering distortion in the main-line direction.

25 [0031]

If the shift amount of parallel decentering (i.e. the distance from the optical axis of the eye to the vertex of the concave mirror) is expressed as E, it is possible to minimize the amount of decentering distortion by achieving parallel decentering in a manner so as to fulfill the following condition. (Fig. 7)

30

$$E \geq 2.5 \text{ mm}$$



Note that, in Example 1 described latter, the decentering amount E is 5.2 mm; however, as the other examples, by making this amount E larger, it is possible to further correct aberrations, and it is more preferable that the following condition be fulfilled.

5

$$E \geq 23 \text{ mm}$$

[0032]

Next, the incident surface 5 will be mainly explained. As shown in Fig. 7, it is preferable that the angle  $\alpha$  formed between the original image plane serving as a display means in the main-line direction and the incident surface fulfill the following condition.

$$5^\circ \leq \beta \leq 30^\circ$$

15

If the lower limit thereof is transgressed, the incident surface and the original image plane become almost parallel, and since this makes the original image plane thick in the direction parallel to the optical axis of the eye, it is not referable. On the other hand, if it transgresses the upper limit thereof, the original image plane becomes perpendicular to the direction parallel to the optical axis of the eye.

20

[0033]

In this example, unillustrated backlighting or direct natural lighting is supposed to be used for illuminating the original image. Here, if the original image plane is perpendicular to the optical axis as described above, in the case of natural direct lighting, it is difficult to efficiently receive natural light, and this makes the virtual image formed by a reflecting optical system becomes dark. Therefore, in this example, natural lighting is used during daytime when bright natural light is observed and backlighting or natural lighting is selectively used during nighttime while detecting the brightness of backlighting and outside.

25

[0034]

By the use of a liquid crystal display (LCD) as a display means on which an original image is formed, the entire apparatus is miniaturized. Here, it is desirable that the angle  $\gamma$  formed between the optical axis of the center of the original image and the principal ray of

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light exiting from the original image (i.e. the central ray of the aperture stop when the eyeball is taken as an aperture stop) (Fig. 7) fulfill the following condition.

$$|\gamma| \leq 10^\circ$$

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This defines the condition required to be fulfilled when a liquid crystal device is used as an original image plane. Generally speaking, liquid crystal displays have a narrow field of view, and light entering from or exiting to an oblique direction will be quenched. Therefore, a bright virtual image can not be obtained without making incident light and exiting light as perpendicular to the liquid crystal surface as possible. By fulfilling the condition mentioned above, it is possible to observe a sufficiently bright virtual image.

[0035]

Figs. 2 to 5 respectively show the optical sectional views corresponding to Examples 1 to 4 described latter. In Fig. 2, a toric aspheric surface is used as well as a concave mirror and a total-reflection surface. In Fig. 3, a concave mirror, a total-reflection surface, and an incident surface are all formed as anamorphic aspheric surfaces. In Figs. 4 and 5, all surfaces are also formed as anamorphic aspheric surfaces.

[0036]

Note that, in Examples 2 to 4 corresponding to Figs. 3 to 5, the incident surface 5 is also formed as a curved surface so as to correct aberrations satisfactorily.

[0037]

In this example, as the optical member, acrylic substance is used; however, it is of course possible to use a glass plate.

[0038]

The values of the examples of the present invention are listed below. Note that, TAL stands for a toric aspheric surface and AAL stands for anamorphic aspheric surface.

[0039]

TAL is defined by

[0040]

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$$z = \frac{y^2 / r_{yi}}{1 + \sqrt{1 - (1 + k_i)(y / r_{yi})^2}} + A_i y^4 + B_i y^6 + C_i y^8 + D_i y^{10}$$

(here, i is the number of surface)

5 [0041]

AAL is defined by

$$z = \frac{y^2 / r_{iy} + x^2 / r_{ix}}{1 + \sqrt{1 - \{(1 + k_{yi})(y / r_{yi})^2 + (1 + k_{xi})(x / r_{xi})^2\}}} + AR_i \{(1 + AP_i)y^2 + (1 - AP_i)x^2\}^2 + BR_i \{(1 + BP_i)y^2 + (1 - BP_i)x^2\}^3 + CR_i \{(1 + CP_i)y^2 + (1 - CP_i)x^2\}^4 + DR_i \{(1 + DP_i)y^2 + (1 - DP_i)x^2\}^5$$

10 (here, i is the number of surface)

[0042]

$A_i, B_i \dots$  are coefficients for each aspheric surface.

[0043]

15 In the following examples, at least the total-reflection surface is formed as a surface exhibiting various refractive power in accordance with the azimuth angle; however, it is possible to form this surface as a rotationally symmetric spherical surface or a aspheric surface.

## Example 1

$r_{yi}$ [mm]	$r_{xi}$ [mm]	$y, z$	(Vertex coordinate) (Tilt angle in the main-line direction °)	
(Main-line radius of curvature)	(Sub-line radius of curvature)			
i=1	$\infty$	(0,0)		0
2	-548.019	-74.077	(-0.05, 19.80) T A L	0
3	-57.585	-40.526	(5.10, 29.14) T A L	-22
4	-548.019	-74.077	(-0.05, 19.80) T A L	0
5	$\infty$	(18.58, 28.07)		68.90
6	$\infty$	(21.38, 29.15)		51.17

In the Prism

	$K_1, K_2$	$A_1, A_2$	$B_1, B_2$	$C_1, C_2$	$D_1, D_2$
(TAL2, 4)	613.869	-0.473E-5	0.326E-7	-0.940E-10	0.991E-13

	$K_3$	$A_3$	$B_3$	$C_3$	$D_3$
(TAL3)	-1.360	0.345E-5	-0.301E-7	0.944E-10	-0.113E-12

(Prism d-line refractive index)  
(Prism d line Abbe number)

1.49171  
57.4

(Main-line focal distance)  
(Sub-line focal distance)

$f_y = 21.07\text{mm}$   
 $f_x = 21.86\text{mm}$

(Values)

$\alpha = -1.8^\circ$	$E = 5.2\text{mm}$
$ f_y/f_x  = 0.96$	$\gamma = 1.36$
$ r_x/r_y  = 0.7$	$\beta = 17.7$
$2f_x/r_{x2} = -0.59$	
$2f_x/r_{x2} = -1.08$	
$2f_y/r_{y2} = -0.08$	
$2f_y/r_{y2} = 0.73$	

## Example 2

$r_{yi}$ [mm]	$r_{xi}$ [mm]	$y, z$			
(Main-line radius of curvature)	(Sub-line radius of curvature)	(Vertex coordinate)	(Tilt angle in the main-line direction °)		
$i=1$	$\infty$	(0,0)		0	
2 -2158.074	-32.224	(0.60, 19.89)	AAL	-10.55	In the Prism
3 -63.157	-32.870	(34.76, 30.90)	AAL	15.81	
4 -2158.074	-32.224	(0.60, 19.83)	AAL	-10.55	
5 72.108	1049.744	(14.82, 29.00)	AAL	53.74	
6 $\infty$		(17.03, 30.62)		42.91	

(AAL2, 4)	$K_{y1}$	$K_{x1}$	$AR_{1,1}$	$BR_{1,1}$	$CR_{1,1}$	$DR_{1,1}$
	-13763.5	-3.896	-0.170E-4	0.401E-7	-0.154E-9	0.223E-12
			$AP_{1,1}$	$BP_{1,1}$	$CP_{1,1}$	$DP_{1,1}$
			-0.245	0.416E-1	0.870E-1	0.203E-1

(AAL3)	$K_{y2}$	$K_{x2}$	$AR_2$	$BR_2$	$CR_2$	$DR_2$
	1.238	0.279	-0.317E-5	0.248E-8	-0.179E-11	0.608E-15
			$AP_2$	$BP_2$	$CP_2$	$DP_2$
			0.249	0.327E-2	-0.192E-1	0.181E-1

(AAL5)	$K_{y3}$	$K_{x3}$	$AR_3$	$BR_3$	$CR_3$	$DR_3$
	6.285	-1.33E-6	-0.114E-4	-0.402E-6	0.113E-8	-0.411E-10
			$AP_3$	$BP_3$	$CP_3$	$DP_3$
			0.273E1	0.155E1	0.160E1	-0.644

(Prism d-line refractive index)  
(Prism d line Abbe number)

1.49171  
57.4

(Main-line focal distance)  
(Sub-line focal distance)

$f_y = 23.20\text{mm}$   
 $f_x = 24.09\text{mm}$

(Values)

$\alpha = -10.5^\circ$	$2f_x/r_{x1} = -1.5$	$2f_y/r_{y1} = -0.73$
$ f_y/f_x  = 0.96$	$2f_x/r_{x2} = -1.47$	$B = 34.1\text{mm}$
$r_{x1}/r_{y1} = 0.52$	$2f_y/r_{y2} = -0.02$	$\gamma = 0.23^\circ$
		$\beta = 10.8^\circ$

## Example 3

$r_{yi}$ [mm]	$r_{xi}$ [mm]	y, z	
(Main-line radius of curvature)	(Sub-line radius of curvature)	(Vertex coordinate)	(Tilt angle in the main-line direction °)
i=1	$\infty$	(0, 0)	0
2 -3945.723	-49.792	(3.665, 20.415)	AAL 0.04
3 -67.136	-38.803	(36.403, 32.01)	AAL 14.60
4 -3945.723	-49.792	(3.665, 20.415)	AAL 0.04
5 123.302	843.030	(19.610, 28.357)	AAL 61.72
6 $\infty$		(22.402, 29.859)	52.54

In the Prism

(AAL2, 4)	$K_{2,4}$	$K_{3,4}$	$AR_{2,4}$	$BR_{2,4}$	$CR_{2,4}$	$DR_{2,4}$
	7202.73	-7.709	-0.142E-7	0.379E-7	-0.154E-9	0.198E-12
			$AP_{2,4}$	$BP_{2,4}$	$CP_{2,4}$	$DP_{2,4}$
			-0.183	0.710E-1	0.514E-1	0.201E-1

(AAL3)	$K_3$	$K_5$	$AR_3$	$BR_3$	$CR_3$	$DR_3$
	1.066	0.193	-0.222E-5	0.321E-8	-0.188E-11	0.461E-15
			$AP_3$	$BP_3$	$CP_3$	$DP_3$
			0.390	0.586E-1	-0.185E-1	-0.222E-1

(AAL5)	$K_5$	$K_6$	$AR_5$	$CR_5$	$DR_5$	
	-85.544	-916252	-0.913E-6	-0.204E-9	0.117E-13	-0.227E-10
			$AP_5$	$BP_5$	$CP_5$	$DP_5$
			0.989E1	0.128E1	0.128E2	-0.952E-1

(Prism d-line refractive index)  
(Prism d line Abbe number)

1.49171  
57.4

(Main-line focal distance)  
(Sub-line focal distance)

$f_y = 23.71\text{mm}$   
 $f_x = 23.70\text{mm}$

(Values)

$\alpha = 0.05^\circ$	$2f_1/r_2 = -0.95$	$2f_1/r_2 = -0.71$
$ f_1/f_2  = 1.0$	$2f_1/r_2 = -1.22$	$B = 25.6\text{mm}$
$ r_1/r_2  = 0.58$	$2f_1/r_2 = -0.01$	$\gamma = 1.97^\circ$
		$\beta = 15.5^\circ$

## Example 4

$r_{yi}$ [mm]	$r_{xi}$ [mm]	$y, z$		
(Main-line radius of curvature)	(Sub-line radius of curvature)	(Vertex coordinate)	(Tilt angle in the main-line direction °)	
$i=1$	$\infty$	(0, 0)	0	
2 -3752.581	-50.580	(2.85, 23.13)	AAL	0
3 -66.938	-38.651	(36.37, 34.72)	AAL	14.15
4 -3752.581	-50.580	(2.85, 23.13)	AAL	0
5 306.125	1095.447	(18.59, 31.48)	AAL	69.84
6 $\infty$		(21.46, 32.54)		51.20

In the Prism

(AAL2, 4)	$K_{s,4}$	$K_{s,4}$	$AR_{s,4}$	$BR_{s,4}$	$CR_{s,4}$	$DR_{s,4}$
	-33820.5	-11.350	-0.144E-4	0.398E-7	-0.153E-9	0.201E-12
			$AP_{s,4}$	$BP_{s,4}$	$CP_{s,4}$	$DP_{s,4}$
			-0.152	0.730E-1	0.494E-1	0.255E-1

(AAL3)	$K_{s,3}$	$K_{s,3}$	$AR_{s,3}$	$BR_{s,3}$	$CR_{s,3}$	$DR_{s,3}$
	1.063	0.127	-0.225E-5	0.316E-8	-0.188E-11	0.474E-15
			$AP_{s,3}$	$BP_{s,3}$	$CP_{s,3}$	$DP_{s,3}$
			0.372	0.568E-1	-0.168E-1	-0.208E-1

(AAL5)	$K_{s,5}$	$K_{s,5}$	$AR_{s,5}$	$BR_{s,5}$	$CR_{s,5}$	$DR_{s,5}$
	745.334	-651374	-0.656E-6	0.124E-8	0.474E-12	-0.972E-11
			$AP_{s,5}$	$BP_{s,5}$	$CP_{s,5}$	$DP_{s,5}$
			0.837E1	-0.273	0.563E1	-0.538

(Prism d-line refractive index)  
(Prism d line Abbe number)

1.49171  
57.4

(Main-line focal distance)  
(Sub-line focal distance)

$f_y = 23.09\text{mm}$   
 $f_x = 23.09\text{mm}$

(Values)

$\alpha = 0^\circ$	$2f_x/r_{s,2} = -0.91$	$2f_y/r_{s,2} = -0.69$
$ f_y/f_x  = 1.0$	$2f_x/r_{s,3} = -1.19$	$B = 33.5\text{mm}$
$ r_x/r_y  = 0.58$	$2f_y/r_{s,3} = -0.01$	$\gamma = 1.52^\circ$
		$\beta = 18.6^\circ$

[0048]

**[Advantages of the Present Invention]**

As described above, according to the present invention, it is possible to provide a extremely thin glasses-type display that has the thickness in the direction parallel to the optical axis of the eye around from 10 mm to 15 mm, and that secures a wide angle of view (high magnifying power), namely  $\pm 16.8^\circ$  in the horizontal angle of view and  $\pm 11.4^\circ$  in the perpendicular angle of view. Moreover, it can provide bright and desirable optical performance. By use of a semi-transmissive surface as a concave mirror, it is possible to superimpose a bright virtual image of an original image on an outside view without distorting the outside view.

[0049]

In the present invention, the display is so designed as to secure a wide field of view; however, if it is deigned to have a relatively narrower angle of view, it is possible to make the display thinner. This is because, according to the present invention, the thickness of the display is defined by the angle of view.

**[Brief Description of the Drawings]**

**[Fig. 1]** A diagram illustrating the optical path of the observation optical system embodying the present invention.

**[Fig. 2]** A diagram illustrating the sectional view and the optical path of the observation optical system of Example 1 of the present invention.

**[Fig. 3]** A diagram illustrating the sectional view and the optical path of the observation optical system of Example 2 of the present invention.

**[Fig. 4]** A diagram illustrating the sectional view and the optical path of the observation optical system of Example 3 of the present invention.

**[Fig. 5]** A diagram illustrating the sectional view and the optical path of the observation optical system of Example 4 of the present invention.

**[Fig. 6]** A fundamental optical sectional view of the observation optical system embodying the present invention.

**[Fig. 7]** A fundamental optical sectional view of the observation optical system embodying the present invention.



**[Reference Symbols]**

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 5 | 1 | Total-Reflection Surface (or Transmitting Surface) |
|   | 2 | Concave Mirror                                     |
|   | 5 | Incident Surface                                   |
|   | 3 | A Display Means for Forming an Original Image      |